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What is claimed is:

1. A system for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor (12), comprising:

a motor controller (16), said motor controller (16) using phase currents of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) to generate voltage-controlling signals in relation to both changes in speed ω and torque T of the permanent magnet electric motor (12); and

a power stage (14), said power stage (14) receiving the voltage-controlling signals from the motor controller (16) and feeding them back to the permanent magnet electric motor (12).

2. The system for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor (12) according to claim 1, wherein said permanent magnet electric motor (12) is a three-phase permanent magnet electric motor provided with a rotor and a stator, each one of the phases thereof carrying a current, i_a, i_b and i_c respectively.

3. The system for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said motor controller (16) is a park vector rotator unit that generates continuously rotating angles.

4. The system for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to any one of claims 1 to 3, said system continuously responding to changes of speed ω and torque T of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) as well as to changes in ambient conditions.

5. A method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor (12) comprising:

determining a current of each phase of the permanent magnet electric motor (12);

obtaining voltage controlling signals in relation to both changes in speed ω and torque T of the permanent magnet electric motor (12); and

feeding the voltage controlling signals back to the permanent magnet electric motor (12).

6. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 5, wherein said determining a current of each phase of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) comprises measuring a current of two phases thereof and calculating a current of a third phase using the relation: $\sum_{three\ phases} i = 0$ (4).

7. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 5 or claim 6, further comprising computing a current torque T of the permanent magnet electric motor (12).

8. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 7, wherein said computing a current torque T comprises rotating the currents of each phase of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) by an angle $-\theta_n$ to output two currents I_d and I_q, according to the following relations on a d-q axis fixed on a rotor axis of the permanent magnet electric motor (12):

$I_d = 2/3 \times [i_a \times \cos(\theta_n) + i_b \times \cos(\theta_n + 120°) + i_c \times \cos(\theta_n - 120°)]_{(2)}$ and

$I_q = 2/3 \times [i_a \times \sin(\theta_n) + i_b \times \sin(\theta_n + 120°) + i_c \times \sin(\theta_n - 120°)]_{(3)}$.

9. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to any one of claims 6 to 8, wherein said obtaining voltage controlling signals comprises:

computing a current rotating angle θ_{n+1};
computing two voltage outputs V_q and V_d; and
rotating the voltage outputs V_q and V_d by the angle θ_{n+1}.

10. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 9, wherein said computing a current rotating angle $\theta n+1$ is done using a current torque T and a speed ω of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) with the formula $\theta n+1 = \theta n + k1 \times \omega + k2 \times T$(1) where k1 and k2 are constants.

11. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 9 or claim 10, wherein said computing two voltage outputs V_q and V_d comprises:

computing the voltage output V_q on a d-q axis fixed on a rotor axis: $V_q = PI\,(I^* - I_d) + k_3 \times I_q$ (5) where k_3 is a constant, "PI" referring to a proportional and integral operator, defined as follows: $PI(x) = ax + b\int x\,dt$ (6) where a and b are constants and integration is over time; and

computing the voltage output V_d according to the following equation on the d-q axis fixed on the rotor axis: $V_d = k_5 \times I_d + k_4 \times I_q \times \omega$ (7) where k_4 and k_5 are constants.

12. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to claim 10 or claim 11, wherein said obtaining voltage controlling signals comprises obtaining three voltage controlling signals V_a, V_b and V_c according to the following equations: $V_a = V_d \times \cos(\theta_{n+1}) + V_q \times \sin(\theta_{n+1})$(9), $V_b = V_d \times \cos(\theta_{n+1}+120°) + V_q \times \sin(\theta_{n+1}+120°)$(10) and $V_c = V_d \times \cos(\theta_{n+1}-120°) + V_q \times \sin(\theta_{n+1}-120°)$(11).

13. The method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor according to any one of claims 5 to 12, wherein constants are set based on a number of parameters selected in the group comprising a sampling rate of a

computer to be used, conditions of a power drive, sensitivity of current sensors used for current measurements and characteristics of the permanent magnet electric motor (12).

14. A circuit for controlling a permanent magnet three-phases electric motor provided with a rotor and a stator, comprising:

a rotator allowing rotation of current signals of the phases of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) from a stationary frame to two decoupled current components in a rotor synchronous frame along a direct axis (I_d) and a quadrature axis (I_q) respectively;

a proportional and integral operator for deriving a voltage (V_q) along the quadrature axis and a voltage (V_d) along the direct axis;

a rotator allowing rotating the voltages V_q and V_d back from the rotor synchronous frame to the stationary frame to yield terminal voltages V_a, V_b and V_c of the permanent magnet electric motor;

wherein a current rotating angle θ_{n+1} is computed using a current torque T and a speed ω of the permanent magnet electric motor with a formula as follows: $\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + k_1 \times \omega + k_2 \times T$ (1) where k_1 and k_2 are constants.

15. A method for controlling a permanent magnet three-phases electric motor provided with a rotor and a stator, comprising:

rotating current signals of the phases of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) from a stationary frame to two decoupled current components in a rotor synchronous frame along a direct axis (I_d) and a quadrature axis (I_q) respectively;

deriving a voltage (V_q) along the quadrature axis therefrom;

deriving a voltage (V_d) along the direct axis;

rotating the voltages V_q and V_d back from the rotor synchronous frame to the stationary frame to yield terminal voltages V_a, V_b and V_c of the permanent magnet electric motor,

wherein a current rotating angle θ_{n+1} is computed using a current torque T and a speed ω of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) with a formula as follows: $\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + k_1 \times \omega + k_2 \times T_{(1)}$ where k_1 and k_2 are constants.

16. A method for controlling a permanent magnet electric motor having three-phases each supporting a current i_a, i_b and i_c respectively, comprising:

determining the currents i_a, i_b and i_c;

rotating the currents i_a, i_b and i_c by an angle $-\theta_n$ to yield currents I_d and I_q;

computing a current torque T of the permanent magnet electric motor (12);

computing a current rotating angle θ_{n+1};

computing a voltage output V_q;

computing a voltage output V_d;

rotating the voltages Vq and V_d by the rotating angle θn+1 to yield three voltage controlling signals V_a, V_b and V_c; and

applying the voltage controlling signals V_a, V_b and V_c to the permanent magnet electric motor (12);

wherein a current rotating angle θ_{n+1} is computed using the current torque T and the speed ω of the permanent magnet electric motor (12) with a formula as follows: $\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + k_1 \times \omega + k_2 \times T_{(1)}$ where k_1 and k_2 are constants.